





**Books:**

N. B.—The Consignees or Master of a Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, October 13, 1866,

Post-Office

General Post  
Hongkong, February



Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—  
For SHANGHAI, —  
Per "AGAMEMNON," on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 9 A.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

FOR A LETTER  
Via Southampton.  
Under 1 ounce, 34 cents.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 68 " "  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, \$1.02 "  
Above 1 1/2 ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, \$1.36 "  
For every additional 1/2 oz., 34 " "  
Via Marseilles.  
Under 1 ounce, 42 cents.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 84 " "  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, \$1.26 "  
Above 1 1/2 ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, \$1.68 "  
For every additional 1/2 oz., 42 " "  
Book Packets and Patterns may also be forwarded in future from Hongkong to the United States by way of the United Kingdom. The postage on such Packets will be as follows, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS  
Via Southampton.  
Under 4 ounces, 14 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 28 " "  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 42 " "  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 56 " "  
For every additional 4 oz., 14 " "  
Via Marseilles.  
Under 4 ounces, 18 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 36 " "  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 54 " "  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 72 " "  
For every additional 4 oz., 18 " "  
For a Newspaper or Price Current via Southampton, 6 cents.  
For a Newspaper or Price Current via Marseilles, 8 cents.  
Prepayment of the postage is compulsory in each case.  
Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS  
A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacs, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.  
All legitimate binding, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; and also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.  
Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.  
It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.  
No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.  
AS REGARDS PATTERNS.  
They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.  
There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.  
The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained or forwarded as an unpaid letter.  
The Packets or the contents thereof must not contain any inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.  
In all other respects the general regulations of the Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary be kept back for the following Mail by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.  
The decision of the Postmaster General as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, will be final and conclusive.  
The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and china, fruits, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Scale of Progression of Weight, having the half-ounce for its unit has been extended to Letters posted in Hongkong, addressed to Trieste, or Northern Europe, specially marked to be forwarded via Trieste, and that henceforward the following Rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, will be chargeable upon such Letters, viz:—

FOR A LETTER  
Not exceeding 1/2 ounce, 12 cents.  
Above 1/2 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 24 " "  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, 36 " "  
Above 1 1/2 ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, 48 " "  
For every additional 1/2 oz., 12 " "  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET  
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Office of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs C. Hock & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.  
For Terms, &c., apply to  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET  
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Marsh & Co.  
For particulars, apply to  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO BE LET  
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.  
N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.  
Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.  
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.  
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Corn, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite Godowns, on Moderate Terms.  
RUB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET  
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Street, and at present in the occupation of Messrs ELMERHORN & SANDERS.  
For particulars, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET  
HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing 44 four Rooms and Out House; Rent, \$28 per month.  
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO LET  
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.  
Apply to  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET  
THE PREMISES situated at Fadder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs AUGUSTINE HEND & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868.  
For further particulars, apply to  
THOS. HORT & Co.  
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

TO BE LET  
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servant's Rooms and Godowns on ground Floor.  
Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET  
N. O. 3, PECHILL TERRACE,  
Elgin Street.  
Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

TO LET  
AN OFFICE with Godown and Commodore's Room.  
Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

TO LET  
N. O. 5, Pechill Terrace, Elgin Street.  
Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

STORAGE  
AN has had in First Class Granite Godowns at Wanchai, on very moderate Terms.  
For particulars, apply to  
CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office, Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO BE LET  
Furnished or Unfurnished.  
THE Dwelling House in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. R. R. Masson. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. Masson at the Albany.  
Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET  
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARTHUR, KAN-BER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Office, and spacious Godown.  
Possession to be had on the 1st March.  
Apply to  
JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET  
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.  
Apply to  
GAVIN THOMPSON,  
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.  
THE Undersigned having purchased the Business of JOHN THOMPSON Dispensary, 23, Wellington Street, which will for the future be carried on under the name of the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, hope by the strictest attention to business, and a determination to deal only in Drugs, Chemicals and Druggist's Sundries of the best quality, to obtain a fair share of the public patronage.  
English, French and German Prescriptions accurately prepared.  
Teeth carefully extracted or stopped, and all the minor operations in Surgery skillfully performed.  
Photographic Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus and Tests sold. Analysis conducted. English, American and French Patent Medicines.  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerale, Potass, Magnesia and Seltzer Water of a superior kind supplied at reduced prices.  
JOHN THOMPSON & Co.  
Dispensing and Analytical Chemists.  
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,  
No. 23, Wellington Street,  
Nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral.  
Hongkong, April 4, 1868.

TO LET  
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Marsh & Co.  
For particulars, apply to  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET  
THE PREMISES situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Marsh & Co.  
For particulars, apply to  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

NEWS AGENCY.  
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.  
Two latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.  
For subscription lists, with prices, &c.  
Apply to  
J. B. MORRIS,  
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.  
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24th IMPERIAL ST. Illustrated with Photographs.  
Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES, Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA & SONS, Government Printers, HONGKONG.  
Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO; London: W. ALLEN & Co.; Paris: G. BORDANI.  
By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.  
Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.  
QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:  
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila and Bangkok, \$7.50.  
In Great Britain, \$3.  
In France, \$2.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.  
RENTS and Accounts collected with punctuality and despatch, and Distraint WARRANTS for Rent issued and executed.  
Security if Required.  
HENRIK RODRIGUES,  
35, Bridge Street.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1868.

NOTICE.  
RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch, and Distraint WARRANTS for Rent ISSUED and EXECUTED.  
Security, if required.  
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,  
63, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.  
THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90, Queen's Road Central, lately known as the "ALBION HOTEL," as a Cafe, and for the sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descriptions, manufactured by a thoroughly competent European artist.  
In connection with the above is also a BAKERY, under the charge of an experienced European, from which the best English and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions, will be supplied at moderate rates.  
Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies, Syrups, &c., &c., of the Best quality supplied on the shortest notice.  
A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Saloon, and Piano, for the recreation of Visitors.  
The undersigned hope by supplying none but first-class articles, and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

F. FRANCOIS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
NOTICE.  
HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.  
ROWLEY MILLER,  
Secretary & Auditor.  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE Steamers "PRINCE ALBERT" and "SIR JAMES JESSE JERRE-BHOY" are withdrawn from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.  
Hongkong, November 16, 1867.

Intimations.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.  
H. COHEN.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1867.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.  
R. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong, that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the Overland China Mail of 16th November, at the following rates:—  
Full Coloured, \$5.  
Washed in, \$3.  
Shaded in Pencil, \$1.50.  
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Lithograph can be seen at this Office.  
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.  
THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.  
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.  
Trustees.  
The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,  
Hon. JOHN DENT, G. THOMSON, Esq.,  
Esq., R. N.  
WARREN DELANO, Esq.,  
Jr. Esq.  
Directors.  
H. B. GIBB, Esq., W. HANSON, Esq.,  
W. ALLEN, Esq., G. H. MACLEAN, Esq.,  
Esq., Rev. J. J. IRVING, Esq.,  
PALANTEE PHARMACY, Esq.,  
A. HEARD, Esq., J. VON MURRAY, Esq.,  
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., M. D.  
Committee of Management.  
The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.  
THOS. SUTHERLAND, H. G. THOMSON, Esq.,  
Esq., R. N.  
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.

NOTICE.  
DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.  
Captain A. OVERBURY, assumes the duties of Superintendent from this date, to whom or to the committee any information required in connection with the "HOME" should be applied for.  
Hongkong, September 21, 1866.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.  
TRUSTEES—  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Honourable W. KEWICK, Esq.,  
Geo. HEARD, Esq.,  
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),  
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon,  
Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,  
W. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS BY ADMISSION—  
1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00  
2nd " (2 Bedrooms), " " \$2.60  
3rd " (Room), " " \$2.00  
These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.  
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.  
Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—  
1st Class, \$60.  
2nd " \$40.  
3rd " \$20.  
By order,  
W. PATTERSON,  
Treasurer.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

ILLINGWORTH & Co., having established themselves at West Point, next below the Hongkong and China Gas Co., are prepared to do all kinds of ENGINE and BOILER WORK; Also, SHIPSMITH'S WORK of any description.  
They have also erected a FOUNDRY on the Premises, and are prepared to execute all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.  
And hope that by a strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1867.

BOWRA & Co.,  
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Water-Boats in constant readiness to supply Ships with Pure Fresh Water.  
Sails made and repaired on the Premises.

MR. WILLIAM GASKELL,  
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
REMOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS, D'Agular Street.  
Opposite Messrs DOUGLAS LA FRANK & Co.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1866.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIPMASTERS.  
PATERSON & HANDLEY,  
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,  
16, Queen's Road West, and  
Acheong's Yard, Praya Praya,  
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

Intimations.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.  
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES  
ERECTED, in the Best Style.  
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.  
Apply to T. M. BROWNE,  
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.  
WM. DOLAN,  
SAIL MAKER, &c.  
Dundas Street,  
(Opposite French Consulate.)  
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

GEORGE GLASSE,  
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & CO. PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, that they have always a large Stock of CANVAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and other Shipchandler's Stores, as well as Salt Provisions continually on hand, which they are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of the China Ports.  
KARUTH HENRISEN & Co.  
Manila, June 22, 1866.

GEORGE GLASSE,  
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & CO. PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable in advance.  
SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.  
THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.  
Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.  
Shanghai, January, 1867.

Hongkong Lightering and Storage Co.  
THE above Company is now prepared to LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class Lighters, and to take the entire discharge of Ships by Contract. Also to STORE Goods in first class Granite Godowns at moderate rates.  
J. S. BLOK, SON & Co.,  
Managers.  
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

NOTICE.  
IT is hereby notified that the portion of Robinson Road which lies between Castle Road and Bonham Road is CLOSED to the Public from this date during certain Alterations and Repairs.  
By order,  
W. WILSON,  
Surveyor General.  
Surveyor General's Office,  
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. A nominal salary would be accepted, immediate employment being a greater object. Highest references can be given.  
Address "R," China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

WANTED  
BY a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Good shorthand writer; thoroughly understands Shipping and Insurance. Address "H. B. B.," Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, January 18, 1868.

KONIGLICH PREUSSISCHES CONSULAT.  
HONGKONG, DEN 27EN MARCH, 1868.

DIE nachstehende Bekanntmachung des Koniglichen Geschwetztragers zu Japan wird hierdurch zur Kunde der preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzgenossen gebracht,  
J. MENKE,  
Stellvertreter des Consuls.

BEKANTMACHUNG.  
Da nach offiziellen Nachrichten in Japan der Krieg zwischen Seiner Majestät dem Mikado und den Taikuhn ausgebrochen ist, und die Beobachtung strenger Neutralität dadurch notwendig wird, so macht der Unterzeichnete Geschäftsträger Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen in Japan die preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzgenossen darauf aufmerksam, dass eine Betheiligung an dem Kriege, selbst in der Eigenschaft als Nicht-Combatant, die Zuführung von Krieges- und Transportschiffen, die Zuführung und Beförderung von Militärpersonen, Depeschen und zur Kriegszwecke gehörigen Gegenständen in preussischen Kauffahrteischiffen für irgend einen der beiden Theile nach den Grundsätzen des Völkerrechts eine Verletzung der Neutralität in sich schliesst und als feindselig gehandelt werden können.  
Die im Militärdienste befindlichen Personen können daher nach Kriegesgebrauch behandelt werden, während die Schiffe und sonstigen Transportmittel der Wegnahme und Confiscation unterliegen, welche auch auf die Uebrige, etwa vorhandene, Neutralen gehörige Ladung ausgedehnt werden kann.  
Jede Verletzung der Neutralität durch preussische Unterthanen und Schiffe würde dieselben ausserdem der Gefahr aussetzen, ihrer Ansprüche auf den Schutz der Koniglichen Regierung sowie auf die in dem preussisch-japanischen Verträge garantierten Rechte und Privilegien verlustig zu gehen.  
Hogo, Kōbe, den 18ten Februar, 1868.  
Der Königl. Geschäftsträger.  
(gez.) VON BRANDT.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, that they have always a large Stock of CANVAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and other Shipchandler's Stores, as well as Salt Provisions continually on hand, which they are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of the China Ports.  
KARUTH HENRISEN & Co.  
Manila, June 22, 1866.



at Hiogo on the 10th  
the Minister and  
embarked on board  
the day, at Osaka.







HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.  
(Continued from our last.)

**Dutch Shoal**, a quarter of a mile in extent with 3 fathoms water over it, and 6 or 7 fathoms close to the western side of it, lies on the eastern side of the main channel between the Topies and Pankel islands, with Little Garra lighthouse bearing S. 34° W., 3½ miles; the northern island of the Topie group E. by S. 1° 30', 2½ miles; and the south-west extreme of Pankel N.W. ¼ W., 1½ miles. The northern Topie bearing E. by S. 1° 30', and the south-west extreme of Pankel N.W. ¼ W., will lead a quarter of a mile to the south-west of this danger.

**Dutch Shoal** is on the western edge of a bank with 3 to 5 fathoms water on it, which lies about a mile off the south-east end of Pankel and extends 3½ miles further in that direction from the island: a good mark to keep clear of the entire western edge is the apex of Lohan island in line with the westward extreme of Pankel. Between the bank and Pankel the depths are 6 to 10 fathoms.

**Pankel Island**, 2 miles long north and south, and half a mile broad, bounds the eastern side of the main channel of Rhio Strait, abreast of Great Garra and the Moe-bet islands; it is belted by a reef which extends from a quarter to half a mile from it. Outside the shore reef at the north-west part of the island, a bank with less than 3 fathoms water over it, projects to a distance of ¼ of a mile from the shore. Eastward of this bank, and half a mile northward of the north point of the island, lies Pankel reef, a patch of rocks about a quarter of a mile in diameter. Pankel at a distance makes as two distinct round hills; on a nearer approach a sandy beach will be seen at its south end from which rocks and fishing stakes extend nearly three-quarters of a mile.

**Rupels Reef**, lying about a mile to the eastward of Pankel, has a beacon placed on its northern part, from which the north extreme of Pankel bears N.W., distant nearly 1½ miles. From the south extreme of the reef the south-east end of Pankel bears S.W. by W. ¼ W., distant 1½ miles.

**Sore Island and Reefs**.—Sore island lying E. by N. ¼ N., nearly 1½ miles from the north end of Pankel, is a small, round island, covered with coco-nut trees, and surrounded by a reef. A shoal bank, with less than 3 fathoms water on it, extends ¼ of a mile to the south-eastward, the tail of it, with 3½ to 5 fathoms water, stretching nearly a mile farther in the same direction. N.W. from the island the shore reef extends more than half a mile, and half a mile farther in the same direction lies a detached reef, nearly ¼ of a mile in diameter. In the channel between are 6 to 8 fathoms. Nearly 2 miles from this last, in a N.W. ¼ N. direction, lies the south-east end of the largest of the Sore reefs; it is a narrow strip of sand and coral a little more than a mile and a quarter long N.W. ¼ W. and S.E. ¼ E., and marked by a white buoy moored close to the eastward of its north-west extreme, from which Pankel bears S. 34° E., distant 3½ miles; the lighthouse on Terkolei island N.W. ¼ W., 2½ miles; and the west extreme of Pankel N.W. ¼ W., 3½ miles. A small bank, with 2 or 3 fathoms water on it, and 7 to 9 fathoms close to, nearly surrounds the reef, and in the channel between this and the reef the south-east end of it is depths of 4 and 5 fathoms.

The channel, limited on one side by Rupels reef, Pankel island and Pankel reef, and on the other by Sore island and the reefs and banks adjacent to it, is perfectly free from danger, with depths of 9 to 14 fathoms.

**Dumpa** is an irregularly shaped island 2½ miles in extent east and west, and 1½ miles north and south, separated from the west coast of Banting by a narrow channel only practicable for boats. Its western extreme, named Dumpa point, bears N.E. by E. 2 miles from Sore, and N. by W. 6 miles from the northern island of the Topies.

Two small islands lie off the south shore of Dumpa, the western one of which is named Basing, the eastern one Seklap. Both islands, as also Dumpa itself, are bordered by reefs which extend from a quarter to a third of a mile from the shore. A beacon marks the outer edge of the reef extending from Dumpa point.

A bank, with 4½ feet least water, and 2 and 3 fathoms on other parts, extends from the south-western shore of Dumpa. Its outer edge lies nearly three quarters of a mile S. by W. ¼ W. from Dumpa point, and half a mile N.W. by W. ¼ W. from the west point of Basing island; near it are 7 and 8 fathoms, and a short distance off 10 or 18 fathoms. The shore bank fronting the southern part of Dumpa extends from a detached patch of reef a short distance eastward of Basing island, all the way to the outer edge of the reef of Dumpa. Prins reef, its outer edge, lies 3 fathoms from the shore, and extends 3 fathoms from Basing, and another of 3 fathoms about a mile in the same direction from that island.

The channel between the edge of the bank extending from the south-west side of Dumpa and Sore, is about 1 mile wide, and is generally used by vessels bound to Rhio from the southward; the depths in it vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

**Rhio Island** is about 4½ miles in length east and west, and 2½ miles wide, and being separated from the mainland of Banting by a very narrow channel, appears to form part of it. The town, which stands on the north-west point of the island, was formerly a port of great trade; and although its importance has for many years declined, it appears to be still a place of considerable traffic for small vessels. There is a well-built fort on a hill commanding the town.

**Ankerage Tides**.—The usual anchorage is in 3 or 4 fathoms, about 2 miles northward of the west end of Dumpa, sheltered from the northward by the island of Pitjigat. The soundings decrease gradually to 4 and 3½ fathoms, but shoal suddenly under a depth of 3 fathoms. It is high water, full and change, at 9.50 h.; springs rise 7 feet, neaps 5 feet.

**Pitjigat** is a small island lying about half a mile off the western shore of Rhio island in the middle of a rocky bank about half a mile in extent. There is a narrow channel between the rocky bank and the western shore of Rhio, leaving 1½ to 2 fathoms water in it, and which is marked on the western, or rocky bank side, by three beacons.

**Pitjigat**, or **Maré Island**, lies half a mile westward of the north-west point of Rhio, opposite the town. The island is narrow, about a mile long east and west, a third of a mile broad, and surrounded by a reef which projects from its southern and western sides about a quarter of a mile.

**Sengarang Island** is nearly twice the size of Rhio, lying to the northward of it, and separated from it by a channel from half to three-quarters of a mile broad. The western extreme of this island projects some

3 miles to the north-westward of Rhio, forming a peninsula or anchorage between it and Pitjigat. Vessels anchoring here, which most of the small native vessels do, on account of being much closer to the town of Rhio—usually enter by the narrow channel between the Pakko reef and the west shore of Rhio, for the entrance to the roadstead from the westward is barred by a shoal with less than one fathom water over it. There is a large Chinese village on the southern part of Sengarang, opposite to the town of Rhio.

**Loe, or Looa**, is a small island lying close to the west end of Sengarang, inside the margin of the reef which extends from that island.

**Terkolei**, lying N.W. ¼ W. 4 miles from Pitjigat, is a low, flat island, about half a mile in extent, with a clump of trees on its east end; it is surrounded by a reef which extends nearly half a mile eastward, and a quarter of a mile westward and southward from it.

**Terkolei**, a lighthouse has recently been erected upon the west end of Terkolei; it is painted white, and exhibits, from an elevation of 31 feet, a fixed white light, which is visible 6 miles.

**Terkolei Shoals**.—Terkolei is situated near the middle of a dangerous shoal bank, composed of hard sand and mud, 7½ miles long, E. N.E. and W.S.W. nearly, and the eastern part of which extends to within half a mile of the shore surrounding Pitjigat. A 1-fathom patch lies E. by S. 3° S., 8 cables from the east end of Terkolei, and for a distance of 2½ miles in an E. by S. direction from it there are but 2 fathoms water. Half a mile south of the island an iron gun buoy, painted black, is moored in 3 fathoms on the edge of the bank, which is here steep to, and S.E. by E. 1½ miles from the island is a buoy (which will probably soon be replaced by a buoy) on the southern edge of the 2 fathoms shoal; the 3 fathoms edge of the bank is nearly half a mile southward of this buoy, and between that position and the west end of Pitjigat it curves slightly to the southward.

It was on this bank that the ship *Minerva* grounded in 1825, with Terkolei bearing N.W. ¼ N. The western part of the bank, named Irene Shoal in the Dutch Charts, extends N.W. ¼ W. direction from Terkolei, and from the black buoy moored on the southward of it to within a quarter of a mile of the reef projecting from the east end of Lohan; it is a very dangerous bank, having but 1 and 1 fathom water over the greater part of it, and 2½ to 3 fathoms elsewhere. Pitjigat bearing East clears the south-east tail, and the apex of Lohan bearing N.W. by W. ¼ W. will lead clear to the southward of Terkolei and the western part of the bank.

Between the eastern bank and Oedjag, the depths are under 3 fathoms, but a mass of mud deeper water extends from abreast of the west end of that island, between the western bank and shore, northward of Lohan into the main channel of the Strait.

(To be continued.)

## THE ANCIENT AND MODERN CAPITALS OF CHINA.

It was some time ago rumored that the Imperial authorities had it in contemplation to remove the seat of Government from Peking to the ancient capital of the Empire, Nankin, and recent events lend to the suggestion an importance which makes it worthy of consideration. There can be no question that Peking is not by any means favorably situated for the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of the Empire. It is far too distant from the Southern Provinces to enable that influence and control to be exerted, which are a necessary for efficient government, and it is scarcely to be doubted that one cause of the chronic disorder of the Southern Provinces is the difficulty which more distance throws in the way of effective control. Unprovided with ordinary means of intercommunication, China is far more subject to the effects of decentralization than any other Empire, while the extent and nature of the country is such as would under any circumstances render it liable to this danger. It is, therefore, peculiarly desirable that the seat of the central Government should be as far as possible be geographically central itself, and in this respect the ancient capital of China, namely Nankin, is far better situated than Peking. As lying midway between the North and South extremities of the Kingdom, and commanding the broad waters of the Yangtze for communication inland, the city is in a far better position for the exercise of control over the provincial authorities than possibly any other in the Empire that could be chosen, while as a port for commerce, dockyards, and other similar works which it is well should be as much as possible be conducted, if not under the direction, at least under the supervision, of the central authorities, Nankin is probably unequalled in natural advantages.

In respect also to the peculiar position which is occupied by the Imperial Government at the present time, there can scarcely be a question, that, if it would be greatly strengthened, it is centered in Nankin; as it would there be in a position to cultivate far closer relations with foreigners than can be done at present; while at the same time it would be more identified with the bulk of the Chinese people, by whom, removed away in the North, it has never yet been looked upon in any other light than as an alien dominating power.

Two very great mistakes are commonly made with regard to the Chinese, the one that they are looked upon as being under a homogeneous Government, identified by lengthened existence with the genius and wishes of the people, the other that throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, men are supposed to be under the influence of the same customs and alike in social and moral status. The first error is one which has not unreasonably resulted from the extent to which the Chinese have succeeded in engraving upon their conquerors much of their own system; and as touching address and perseverance in scheming for a given object, which forms so marked a feature in their characters. But it is a fallacy to suppose that the Chinese nation have ever become thoroughly reconciled to the rule of the Manchus, or have ceased to regard it as that of an alien race. The force denunciations of the Tartars which have been the accompaniments of every insurrectionary movement that has taken place, prove this to be the case, and indeed the consciousness of this circumstance has been the chief cause of the weakness of the Tartar sway; it being made a rule by them to pit the people from one part of the Kingdom against those of another, and never to allow any official to remain more than three years at any given place.

As to the similarity of the people in China, in manners and customs, upon which

so much has often been said, we believe that no greater fallacy was ever propounded. What people really mean when they say that the Chinese are all alike, is that they all differ from Europeans. Those who have any acquaintance with the natives of this country are aware of striking differences not only bodily but also mentally, and the inhabitants of one part of China, and those of another, and if it is probably not too much to say that a Chilli, Shantung, or Shensi man does not differ less in spoken language, habits, local laws and usages from a Yunan-Kwangsi or Kwangtung man, than an Englishman or German differs from a Frenchman, or than both differ from a Spaniard or a Portuguese. Perhaps the only thing which all the inhabitants of China have in common is the written language, and this has probably done more to keep up the integrity of the Empire than any other cause. The position of the Supreme Government at Peking tends in no small degree to alienate it from the affections of the people in other parts of the Empire, and to perpetuate its original character of estrangement from the Chinese people. If it were at Nankin, probably a great deal of this feeling would disappear, and the fact that the Court Dialect would become the common language, and probably equally well understood in the North, would also tend to this result.

In another point of view, and one in which we are more immediately interested, such a measure would appear desirable, namely that it would greatly facilitate the conduct of foreign affairs now assuming increasing importance in this country. The peace and security which has followed the rise of foreign trade at Shanghai and on the Yangtze, would be no slight boon to the Imperial Government, and would enable them to utilize in other parts of their Empire large forces which they keep—as recent events show, not without good reason—as a reserve-guard at Peking. In addition to this, it would be in the power of the Imperial Government far more than it is at present, to identify themselves with foreign improvements, and gradually to extend over the Empire that national strength which must arise from them without danger of its becoming the means of decentralization; while the advantages which would be gained in rapid communication both with the North and with the South by means of foreign steamers would in itself be a great boon to the Government.

The recent course of events makes it not impossible that this idea, or at least something similar to it, may again arise, and we do not think that better counsel could be given to the Imperial Government than to adopt it, either in its entirety or at least in some modified form. The change could probably not be brought about at once, but steps might be taken gradually to secure an end which in the present state of China could not fail to be of signal advantage.—*Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*, March 20.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**INDEPENDENCY OF FASHIONABLE DRESS**.—Ladies seem to do the most outrageous things in regard to the independence of fashion. They leave the boldest man ever born far away behind them. For instance, if a gentleman were to walk with stately step and head erect into a court ball, stripped of his coat, and with a small streak of sky-blue silk and gold fringes, shaped like the lower part of an extinguisher, round his loins, his appearance would occasion a sensation. The demonstration of public opinion or active hostilities by which his advent might be probably be followed would not be at all appressed by him, and he would hide his eyes. If he crowned his naked back with an immense wig stuck on the top of his head, and decorated that ornament with a large collection of foreign cockshanks from the Brazil, it would be all very well for him to put a rose over his left ear and call the whole a Bismarck obliquity; this would not by any means protect him from a general impression among the company that he was an idiot. It would be equally well for him to allege that he had merely assumed his person after the manner of a ballet-dancer turned upside down, and endeavor to convince his acquaintance that he was probably remarkable for good taste. Whenever he turned his eyes, he would see nothing but blushes and angry looks. Allusion to Greek statues of former times would profit him nothing. A spacious white gown, gartered at the waist, and much too long for him, would not go far to reconcile any one to his appearance, however full it might be of small puffs. Yet this is an unvarnished description of the clothing worn by a famous beauty in Paris. This is, indeed, a plain description of the last dress invented by mad ladies and mad men to shock and astonish all decent and orderly people.

It is merely because some of them prefer to give a still freer rein to their imaginations, and to attire themselves to pay visits to their friends in the fantastic guise of mountebanks at a fair. "Caprice" having, we are told, in this respect, taken the place of uniform fashion. A modern bulletin being thus openly declared to be a marriage-market, only waiting the attendance of M. Puy, to make it complete, the young ladies on male and the unmarried maidens to think it only fair towards purchasers to display as many of their charms as possible to view, in order to convince the public that there is no deception about their persons except that with regard to the wig, which is excused by the prevailing fashion. An inquisitive man may now behold in the house of a casual acquaintance the bustle of the former relative and connected with the acquaintance in five minutes than was formerly revealed without a blush by respectable women to a husband of twenty years' standing. Indeed, if an inquisitive inquirer of artistic mind, or a young medical man pursuing his duties in anatomy, leaves his friend's house in time to see a dance in a burlesque at a theatre, he has only to recall his experience during the early part of the evening to form a very just and accurate idea of the whole female figure.—*Post*.

**GENERAL GRANT** has been involved in a correspondence with President Johnson. The result has been that Grant has convinced the friends of Stanton, the upholder of the Congressional policy in the South, and the friends of the negro. This secures him the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and forfeits at once all hope of Democratic support. Grant will strengthen the interest of his party and weaken his own.

## Miscellaneous.

## THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH POKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE-MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

By WM. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H.M.C.S. N. B. DENNY, LATE H.M.C.S., AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R.M.A.

HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A. Shortt & Co.)

LONDON: N. TRAUBNER & Co.

Price, 35, leather half bound.

## Opinions of the Press.

(*Singapore Free Press*, May 9.) We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortt & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers, historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

From the *Englishman* (Calcutta) of June 6.—The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Huo on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan, are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within the compass of the *Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs Mayers, Denny, and King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book, and Bradshaw's Guide—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it—the work contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book, and Bradshaw's Guide—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it—the work contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book, and Bradshaw's Guide—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it.

(*N. O. Daily News*, May 16.) A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America, and these two countries. The work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public information regarding the districts in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best known only to sinologists. The modest hope expressed by the authors, that such a book would be found in the present book that is new and valuable to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. \*\*\* Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history, native and foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. \*\*\* Not the least interesting feature in the book is the insight it affords into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. \*\*\* One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of its hills, are all treated with research; and, to a person of Mr. Swinhoe's tastes, must have offered powerful attractions. From his "Notes on Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. \*\*\* Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. The meaning, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

*Shanghai Recorder* May 7, and *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*, May 11, 1867. A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," and compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Denny. The book is very conveniently got up; is interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of the various ports, and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr. Denny's work. \*\*\* The other parts in China and also those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the "Murray" for China.

## Miscellaneous.

From the *Hankow Times*, May 18. We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the "Guide Book and Vade Mecum" just issued by "travellers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs Shortt & Co., of Hongkong. \*\*\* The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, commerce, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places, they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. \*\*\* The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work: it consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists and bards are, for some reasons best known to the compilers, entirely excluded. We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned; and we have no pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have lain unknown and buried in themselves. Now that Law and Occidentalism have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Notes and Queries, and Missionaries their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the inducement they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

## Notes and Queries.

CHINA AND JAPAN.  
A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INTER-COMMUNICATION  
FOR  
Professional and Literary Men,  
Missionaries and Residents in the  
East generally.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNY.  
PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

## Opinions of the Press.

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(*Singapore Free Press*, May 2, 1867.) We have received the first number of a neat little pamphlet of eight pages entitled "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," containing some able and interesting historical papers on China, together with notes and numerous queries for future contributors to answer, and states that the number of its pages will depend upon the number and length of its contributions. The work will be received with eagerness by literary men, as throwing light upon the ancient traditions of China, with researches into the laws of the various provinces, and the custom of the people.

*Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.*  
March 1867. Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced; one is published at Foochow and is called "The Missionary Recorder," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "Notes and Queries." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important sign of the times. It has been our province to record, for they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(*Shanghai Recorder*, May 7, 1867.) We are put in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, so confused as it were, in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. \*\*\* As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the Far East, we must hail the appearance of "Notes and Queries." \*\*\* We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr. N. B. Denny, and is published at the low price of \$4 per annum, and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(*Foochow Missionary Recorder*, April, 1867.) The two first numbers of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan* have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editors and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

## CHINESE

By S. WELLS

Published at the

688 PP. DEMY 8

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Original Publish

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CHAP. II.

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Miscellaneous.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.**  
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.  
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

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Four Treaties with China.  
1.—Treaty with Great Britain.  
2.—Treaty with the United States.  
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2.—Port of Changhai or Swatow.  
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5.—Port of Amoy.  
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7.—Port of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.  
8.—Port of Hongkong.  
9.—Port of Swatow.  
10.—Port of Ningbo.  
11.—Port of Shanghai.  
12.—Port of Amoy.  
13.—Port of Foochow.  
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- CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
Foreign Commerce with Japan.

- 1.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.  
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.  
3.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.  
4.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.  
5.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

- CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.  
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- 1.—Chinese Currency.  
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3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.  
4.—Measures of Capacity.  
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- CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.  
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- 1.—Annamese Money, &c.  
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3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.  
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5.—Philippine Islands.  
6.—Sailing Directions for Panay I.  
7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.  
8.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.  
9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.  
10.—Ceylon.  
11.—English and French Weights, &c.  
12.—United States of America.

- CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.  
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.  
2.—Relation to Exchanges.  
3.—Relation to Time.  
4.—Comparison of Weights.  
5.—Measurement of Cargo.  
6.—Ballon Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says—"The tables in Chap. VII. for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for estimating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it, and for the Chinese coasts the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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